THE DYING EMPEROR. APPROACH OF THE LAST AGONY. THE PATIENT SUFFERING FROM CONVUL-

SIVE FITS AND SWOONS.

LOCKJAW HAS SET IN AND ALL MOPE IS ABAN-DONED-THE IMPERIAL FAMILY AT THE BEDSIDE AND ANXIOUS THOUSANDS WAITING IN THE STREETS-GRIEF IN BERLIN AND UNIVER-

SAL CONCERN THROUGHOUT EUROPF. Potsdam, June 15 .- 1:20 a. m.-The Emperor is weaker, but perfectly conscious and mindful of the doings around him. The Court officials remain in the palace during the night. It is expected that the night will pass quietly. The Empress is still at the Emperor's bedside.

Potsdam, June 15.-The last agony is approach-There is no hope for the German Emperor, and the Imperial family are gathered at his bedside awaiting the end. The doctors expected the final struggle at midnight, but it did not come. The patient rallied, his fever abated slightly and death is again driven back for a brief period. Vast growds fill the streets about the palace, seeking anxiously the latest bulletins. All Europe is watching and waiting. The following bulletins show the condition of the dying ruler during yes-

10 a. m.-The Emperor is much worse. His strength has been failing since last evening. The worst is feared. The lungs of the patient have inflamed and the end is approaching. Lockjaw has set in. Photographers have made preparations to take pictures of the scene at the Emperor's deathbed.

Noon .- The Crown Prince and Crown Princes and Prince Henry have arrived at the castle. Empress Victoria has watched by the bedside of the Emperor since 4 o'clock this morning. All the members of the Imperial family have been summoned to his bedside. The Emperor has a strong fever and his breathing is labored. Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador, and Dr. Friedberg, Minister of Justice, have reached the Palace and the other Ministers and members of the royal family are hastening to the Palace.

1:35 p. m.-It is now learned that the pulmonary affection which the physicians feared on Tuesday last would attack the Emperor supervened last

4:30 p. m.-The worst symptoms have set in. The Emperor's strength is visibly waning, and he shows less interest than heretofore in what is going on about him. The " North German Gazette" in its issue this afternoon says, referring to the critical condition of the Emperor: "We must expect an imminent catastrophe."

5:15 p. m.-The condition of the Emperor remains almost unchanged. His power to clear his throat by coughing decreases. The Crown Prince will remain at the palace all night. Prince Bismarck and General von Schellendorf, Prussian Minister of War, have returned to Berlin. Dr. Friedberg, Minister of Justice, remains beside the Emperor. The Royal Theatre has been ordered to be closed.

6:30 p. m.-The Emperor is now unable to take food. Dr. Mackenzie tried in vain to feed him

8:15 p. m .- The Emperor is now suffering from convulsive fits and swoons, which succeed each

11:30 n m -When lying down the Emperor is apathetic; at other times he is fully conscious. Early this afternoon, while reclining in an armchair, he wrote a few farewell words to Prince Bismarck. Afterward he took a sip of food through the tube, a little cocaine being administered. The doctors believe that the death agony will come soon after midnight. The Dowager Empress Augusta and the Grand Duchess of Baden will arrive

Midnight.-The whole family spent the evening o'clock. Empress Augusta has started for Pots-

The most optimistic doctors are sceptical as to the issue of the next twelve hours. It is stated that a guard of hussars and footguards has already been ordered to form a cordon around the Castle. A stimulating inhalation administered in the afternoon caused a copicus expectoration and some mitigation of the symptoms. It is rumored that food was injected directly into the stomach, but the report is not confirmed.

The Prince of Wales is expected to arrive Friday night or Saturday morning.

The Emperor sometimes opens his eyes and recegnizes those around him. A pleasant smile lightens his face when the Empress or other member of the family goes to his bedside.

The public grief was especially noticeable on the Berlin Boerse. Silence was strictly observed, and any one raising his voice above a whisper was im-

Potsdam, June 14.-Prince and Princess Henry have arrived here. There is an enormous crowd before the castle.

Toward midnight on Wednesday the Emperor became worse. His pulse quickened and his temperature rose to over 40 degrees Reaumur. The difficulty he experienced in breathing indicated inflammation of the lungs. The morning hours were awaited with the greatest atxiety. At 3 o'clock the Empress was informed of the change, and she has not left her husband's bedside since. Doctors Mackenzie, Bardeleben, Wagner and Hovell exhausted their skill in trying to relieve the patient, but in spite of all their efforts his strength rapidly diminished. Toward morning the Emperor refused to take medicine. At 7 o'clock the other doctors came, only to confirm the previous diagnosis. The Emperor became slightly more animated about noon, and asked to see his daughter Sophia yesterday being her eighteenth birthday. During the night the Emperor remained in a kind of stupor. The doctors gave him various stimulants and camphor injections, but the effect

was only temporary. The news received by the Berlin newspapers from Potsdam is scanty, the press censorship being rather rigidly exercised.

STARTING FOR ASCOT IN SEMI-STATE.

THE PROCESSION SUDDENLY ABANDONED-ENG-LAND AWAITING THE EMPEROR'S DEATH. London, June 14 .- In consequence of the im provement yesterday in the condition of the Emperor of Germany, the Prince and Princess of Wales to-day proceeded to the Ascot Heath faces in semi-state. When the bulletin issued

this morning, stating that the Emperor was in a critical condition, reached them, the royal procession was abandoned. The Queen and the Government have received telegrams from Potsdam, stating that Emperor Frederick is lying at the point of death, and may die at any moment. There is a constant inter-

thange of telegraphic messages between the Prussian and British royal houses in regard to the

the House of Commons this afternoon the the Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasy, said that the Government had received a distch from Berlin, dated 3 p. m., stating that the aperor was very much worse and that there was hope of his recovery. Inflammation of the lungs d set in. The Emperor's intellect was perfectly He is suffering no pain. Mr. Smith stated was with regret he made the communication

whole Court is assembled at the Friedrichskron Palace."

STANLEY REPORTED TO BE WOUNDED. THE EXPLORER SAID TO BE DESERTED BY HIS ESCORT AFTER A FIGHT WITH THE NATIVES. Brussels, June 14.-A dispatch from Lisbon to the

Advices from the Congo say that Arabs who have arrived at Kinshassa state that Henry M. Stanley was wounded in a fight with natives and that afterward one-half of his escort deserted. Tippoo Tib had not sent the promised convoy to Stanley.

COUNT KALNOKY ON THE EASTERN SITUATION. Pesth, June 14.-Count Kalnoky, the Imperial Foreign Minister, in a speech before the Delegation to day, said that during the last few months nothing had taken place in the East to produce an enduring change in the state of things there existing. The interests of the Balkan peoples were those of Europe, and they had been taken up with warm sympathy by England, whose policy in this direction agreed entirely with

Referring to the raising of the Austrian legation at Madrid to the rank of an embassy, he said it was of great interest to monarchical Europe, and that the future internal development of Spain would tend to restore her to a position worthy of her historic past.

ENGLAND'S TREATMENT OF IRISH PRISONERS. London, June 14 .-- At a meeting of Irish Nationalists, Mr. Parnell presiding, it was decided to raise a question immediately in the House of Commons regarding the "brutal" treatment of political prisoners in Ireland and the impending wholesale evictions.

THE REORGANIZED SPANISH CABINET. Madrid, June 14.-The Spanish Cabinet has been re erganized as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs-Senor Armijo. Minister of Finance-Senor Pulgeerver. Minister of the Interior-Senor Moret. Minister of Justice-Senor Martinez. Minister of Commerce—Senor Canalejas. Minister of War—General O'Ryan. Minister of Marine—Senor Rodriguez. Minister of the Colonies—Senor Ruiz Capdepor

Premier-Senor Sagasta.

THE DEBTS OF COLONEL MAPLESON IN COURT. London, June 14.-The Bankruptey Court has sanctioned a scheme to provide £500 to I quidate the debts of Colonel Mapleson. Claims against him to the amount of £40,000 were presented to the court. Of this amount £25,000 were withdrawn.

EFFORTS TO SEEK BISHOP O'DWYER'S REMOVAL Dublin, June 14 .- "United Ireland" threatens to circulate for signatures a petition to the Church authorities asking them to remove Bishop O'Dwyer, of Lim-erick, for his course in connection with the Papal

IS THIS AN INFERNAL MACHINE?

BRASS CYLINDERS CONTAINING COTTON AND MICA FOUND IN A HALLWAY.

Another "infernal" machine has on investigation rned out to be a fraud. This "engine of destruction" was found on Tuesday evening in the hall of the tenement house No. 1,464 First-ave. by Mr. Ammon, the janitor. It was in a red pasteboard box, such as surgical instruments are kept in, but for some reason the janitor became suspicious. He took it to Dr. Opperman and was summarily ordered out. The doctor said it was an infernal machine. Policeman Joseph Long, of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, was made aware of the dangerous character of the package, when he was requested to dispose of it. Long took it to the station and Captain Gunner took charge of it. He asked several druggists, physicians, and mechanical engineers what it was, but they could not tell him.

The thing was made of brass, nickel-plated. It was formed of two tubes, one about eight inches long and an inch in diameter and the other about seven inches long and one-half inch in diameter. The small tube was firmly soldered to the large one and the ends were closed tightly. In the centre was a small vent with an acorn-shaped covering of china. The ends of the washer made the thing air-fight when they were closed. From the vent on top a strong smell of cam-phor lent strength to the belief that something out of the ordinary was inside. From the larger tube bits of cetton could be drawn with a pin and small particles of mica fell out when the thing was shaken

It was expected that an expert in handling explosives would open the thing last night, but as he did not apat the Emperor's bedside. The patient's fever has somewhat abated, but his temperature is still 108. He is fully conscious and makes himself understood by signs. Minister von Caprivi and Drs. Leyden and Krause returned to Berlin shortly after 8 closek. Empress Augusta has started for Poly.

SUED BY THEIR CUSTOMER'S MOTHER.

Boston, June 14 (Special).-Mrs. William Pitt Proble, of Portland, Me., has brought suit against Bates & Walley, stock brokers of Boston, for the recovery of \$60,000 in securities which she alleges were taken by them from her son, they knowing that the propbelonged to the mother. When her husband died, Mrs. Preble and her infant son were left with property estimated at \$100,000, of which \$40,000 was in trust for the son. John C. Richardson, was the trustee for both until his death. When Mr. Richardson died, mother and son were in California. Mrs. Preble sent her son, then nineteen, to the East with authority to act for her. The property here was delivered to him and deposited separately in two safes in the Union Deposit vaults. In his travels young Preble had made the acquaintance of Mr. Walley. It is alleged that Mr. Walley was given charge of some speculations into which Mr. Preble entered, and that Preble even went so far as to procure for Mr. Walley a duplicate key to his box in the vault. When the mother returned to Boston she discovered that her entire means and those of her con were gone.

A COLD-BLOODED CRIME CONFESSED.

Sacramento, Cal., June 14.-Henry Myers, implieated with John Olsen and William Dagger in the murder of John Lowell, a wealthy rancher of Folsom, Cal., on March 24, has made a statement in which he said he became acquainted with Lowell two months before the murder. Lowell at the time spoke about selling his property, as the neighbors were unfriendly to him and, as Myers knew something about stock, asked the latter to sell his horses for him. On March 22, Myers, Olsen and Dagger went to Lowell's ranch to obtain employment at cutting wood. On arriving at the ranch, Olsen suggested that as they were all poor they should put Lowell out of the way, and divide the large amount of money he had, and what they could realize from the sale of stock, harness and vehicles. A plan was formed, and after breakfast, the four went out to look at the wood they were to cut. Lowell was two feet in front of Myers when the latter fired the shot which killed him.

FATAL FOREST PIRES IN NOVA SCOTIA. Boston, June 14.-A special dispatch from Halifax, N. S., says: Forest fires destroyed the gold-mining of East Rawdon, Hants County, yesterday, Twenty dwellings and stores, together with the mill crusher and hoisting gear, were destroyed. Forest fires have done enormous damage in Newfoundland, and Gould's Valley has been stripped of its splendid imber and left a wilderness. Mrs. Manning and two children were burned to death at Hall's lay, in their efforts to escape the fire. Mrs. Manning lost five children by diphtheria last fall, and now the entire family is annihilated. John Driscoll was burned to death in his efforts to save furniture. The fire has left 200 people homeless.

THE FIGHT OVER THE C. H. AND D. Cincinnati, June 14.-A big defection from the Ives Moorehead party of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Rallway fight occurred here to-day-Some heavy holders announced their conclusion to sustain the present management. This movement Includes Messrs. Zimmerman, Proctor and Gamble, Evans Lippincott and Cunningham, all heavy holders of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad stock, who have hitherto been counted on the other side.

IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE SIXTY YEARS. Washington, June 14.-Lindsay Muse, a colored nessenger in the Navy Department, died this afternoon of old age. He had the distinction of being the oldest employe in Government service. He was ap-pointed a messenger in the Navy Department in 1828, and served there continuously in that capacity to the day of his death. He served under twenty-seven different Secretaries and shook hands with every Presi-dent from Monroe to Cleveland.

PREPARING TO CRUISE ABROAD. Philadelphia, June 14 (Special).—The steam yacht Scionda, belonging to Commodore J. C. Sanders, of Albany, was taben to Cramp's ship-yard to-day, to-be FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

COMMISSIONER FINE'S ADMISSIONS.

HOW THE TRUNK LINES FAVOR BOSTON TO HELP HER AGAINST NEW-YORK.

The Interstate Commerce Commission devoted enother day yesterday to hearing evidence and arguments concerning the charges of violation of the Interstate Commerce act brought by the Produce Exchange against various trunk railroad lines. The object of the Exchange is to secure a ruling from the Commissioners which will prevent the companies from giving cheaper rates from the West to New-York on freight which is consigned to some foreign port than on freight which is consigned to New-York.

The trunk line commissioner, Albert Fink, who testified the previous day, was recalled. He said that the practical result of the order of the Commission issued on March 8 was to restore the methods in vogue prior to November 20, 1887. The interval is generally referred to as the period of demoralized rates. The bills of lading on through freight on file in his office sometimes showed the inland rate and sometimes merely the through rate. As a rule, the companies reported their inland rate only, the understanding that the through rate was made by simply adding the ocean rate. The trunk lines favored Boston to enable Boston to compete with New-York. Mr. Fink admitted that although Boston is further from Chicago than either Philadelphia or Baltimore, she exported a great deal more of Chicago

THE EXPENSE OF LIGHTERING. John S. Wilson, freight traffic agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was the next witness. He told what advantages the Pennsylvania road derived from transferring grain to ship holds without "lightering." It effected a saving of 30 cents a hundred pounds. The Pennsylvania Company had no present arrangement with any steamship company, and had had none since February 20. From November, 1887, until February, 1888, it had had an arrangement with steamship companies, whereby they received half the through Thus on a thirty-cent rate from Chicago to Liverpool the railroad company would get 15 cents. When "tramp" ocean rates were as lo as 3 cents, the Pennsylvania Company had paid 15 cents for the purpose of steadying the rates and preventing demoralization of rates. Mr. Wilson believed that the Commission should decide what was a reasonable through rate including ocean transportation, and the companies should stick to it. He added:

The great trouble in the situation is this: In making a rate through from Chicago to Liverpool, via New-York, of 30 cents the railroad might to-day find an influx of tramps, and they might get for their division of the rate 27 cents, paying the "tramps" 3 cents. To-morrow they might have to may a high purpopulary to the occan carrier. might have to pay a high percentage to the ocean carrier, and "tramps" might turn up in Baltimore and ocean rates would be cheap from that point. Next day Philadelphia might be the favored city. We want absolute steadiness, as near as we can get it, and the elimination of this de-moralizing element which is not subject to the supervision of the Commission. It necessarily demoralizes things when the occan rate one day may be 3 cents by a "tramp" and the next day 20 cents by a regular steamship. Therefore I advocate the Commission fixing a reasonable through rate to Liverpool and seeing that it is maintained. If my competitor at Chicago joined me in securing a

get for the inland transport sioners undertaking such work as Mr. Wilson suggested, and the Commissioners themselves looked as though they did not relish the idea of adding to their burdens. Things grew exciting when Mr. Kernan intimated that the Pennsylvania Company had used the name of Peter Wright & Sons as a blind to hide its own transactions, and had hired Mr. Griscom to "kick," in order to deceive the public. This, of course, Mr. MacVeagh resented, but Judge Cooley came to the rescue by ordering a recess five minutes ahead of the regular time.

MR. WILSON RECALLED. After recess Mr. Wilson was recalled and examined by Mr. MacVeagh.

information I have to-day that freight has passed from information I have to day that freight has passed within the last seventy-two hours or is now en route from Chicago to Liverpool via Boston at less than the Boston

Q .- Does that include more than one line? A .- Without going into details or giving names, about which I feel some

Mr. Kernan-If it be true that inland rates were Mr. Kernsh-it is be true that inimit rates were active under the methods enforced between November. 187, and February, '88, why was it that all the "trunk" lines with the exception of the Pennsylvania voted to repudiate that system? A.—Because the Pennsylvania Ratiroad seemed to be the only line that had allied to it by arrangement an ocean line, under which it took business from an interior point in the United States to a point in Europe under a percentage agreement

Q .- The other roads felt that that gave it an undue ad-Q .- Is it not true that it was charged at times that the

Pernsylvania Railroad was a tuper of grain in the markets through Peter Wright & Company 1 A.-I have not heard that charge made; if I had I should have dealed it. Q .- Does not any arrangement such as you suggest with

steamship companies necessitate the supplying of a certain amount of tonnage! A.—Not any more than an agree-ment between the Pennsylvania and Fort Wayne Road would put the Fort Wayne in the market to buy tonnage. SUMMING UP BOTH SIDES. Mr. McVeagh summed up for the Pennsylvania

Company. He ridiculed the antiquated system of employing lighters in New-York to transfer freight from shore to ship, thereby greatly increasing the expense. He argued that the Commission should establish a reasonable through rate to Liverpool. Mr. Kernan, for the Produce Exchange, insisted that the Commission should concern itself only with freights to the seaboard, where its jurisdiction terminated, and argued that freight from the West, whether for home con-sumption or export, should pay the same rate. This ended the hearing. The lawyers received three weeks to hand in briefs and when the Commission has thoroughly digested the evidence it will render its decision.

PAPERS READ ON AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS. Warren, Penn., June 14 (Special).—The spring meet-ing of the State Board of Agriculture adjourned today to meet at Lebanen about the middle of October. The papers read were " Poultry for Profit and Pleasure." by John Hoffa, of Northumberland; "Fruit-Growing for Profit and Pleasure" by ex-State Senator George D. Stitzell, of Berks; "The Sparrow Family," illustrated with 100 specimens, by Dr. B. H. Warren, ornithologist of the Board; "The Field and the Husbandman" by ex-State Senator C. R. Lantz.

GENERAL ISHERIDAN RESTING COMFORTABLY. Washington, June 14.-The following bulletins, signed by the army surgeons, Drs. O'Reilly, Matthews Byrne and Yarrow, show General Sheridan's condition during the day : #

9:30 a. m .- General Sheridan passed a very qu comfortable night, resting well and coughing but little. His pulse continues good and his respiration is more regur. No unfavorable symptoms have appeared.
9 p. m.—General Sheridan's condition has continued

substantially the same as at the date of the last builetin A PUGITIVE MURDERER CAUGHT. Springfield, Mass., June 14.-City Marshal Clune has received a dispatch from the Albany Chief of

Police stating that Harry Taylor, who struck and

this city yesterday afternoon, was arrested at Oneonta, N. Y., last night. An officer has gone from here to bring him back. ALL QUIET AT VERPLANCE'S. Verplanck's, N. Y., June 14.-All is quiet to-day here, and there has been no further disturbance among the striking brickmakers. Forty-six new hands were

put to work this morning in Roderman's yard. They are being closely guarded by officers. HOG CHOLERA THREATENING JEESEY SWINE. Belvidere, N. J., June 14.—Hog cholers has made its appearance in the upper part of Warren County, repaired and overhauled preparatory to making an extended cruise abroad with her owner. Ceptain E. Keiler, of New-York is in command. TIRED OF BEING A FUGITIVE. GIVING HIMSELF UP TO JUSTICE.

PATERSON'S DEFAULTING EX-CITY CLERK RETURNS

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FOUR YEARS.

"Will" Hague, who about this time in the year 1834 startled the city of Paterson, N. J., of which he was clerk at the time, by his disappearance, a defaulter to a considerable amount, astonished that place again yesterday by voluntarily returning and giving himself up to await trial for his offences. Only two or three en in the city knew that he was coming back, and he arrived on a train of the Susquehanna Railroad from New-York, got off at a suburban station and was driven to the County Jail.
On the night of July 3, 1884, some members of the

Paterson Board of Aldermen discovered that Hague was a fugitive and probably a defaulter. He had not been seen around the City Hall for several days before, but this did not excite suspicion at first, as his work for the People's Brewing Company, of which he was secretary, treasurer and chief business man, as well as one of the stockholders, frequently took him away from his desk at the City Hall for considerable periods. It afterward transpired that the other two members of the brewing company, Henry Schnatz and Joseph Hargreaves, found, as they alleged, that Hague had misappropriated funds of the concern to the extent of \$12,000 to \$15,000, and it was this revelation that led to Hague's flight. It was generally supposed that he used the city's money and sank it in the brewing company. The concern soon afterward was wound up.

An investigation showed that Hague's defalcation to the city was a little over \$4,000, of which nearly \$2,500 had been taken within a few weeks. money stolen was that received for license fees, the of Licenses. The Board of Aldermen removed Hague, hension, to which Mayor Barnert added a personal offer of \$250. Hague was a man of pleasing address and an able politician. He was one of the most popular men in the city, and had been re-elected to the office of City Clerk for several successive terms by the Board of Aldermen unanimously. He has a wife and family. It was at first supposed he had gone to England, his native country, but he fled to

the assumed name of Thomas Lees, organized an assurance association of which he was president, and did well in the real estate business with two of his brothers-in-law. His bondsmen were held for his defalcation, and in the Passaic County courts a judgment for about \$2,700 was given against them, Judge Dixon charging the jury that they could only be held for the amount Hague held in his hands as clerk on May 26 and what he received thereafter and did not pay in, because City Treasurer Ridgway, imposed on by Hague, had allowed his good nature to interfere with his judgment and had credited Hague on the books with considerable sums previous to that time for which he was really in default.

LOGS BORNE ON THE FLOOD. DISASTER TO CLOQUET ON THE ST. LOUIS RIVER-

HOUSES SWEPT AWAY. erior, Wis., June 14.-Several million feet of logs broke loose from the booms above Cloquet, yes-terday, and came tearing down the stream to the island

on which several hundred people live, doing great damage. The buildings carried away were as follows The Freeman House, Everett House, Tyndall's saloon and boarding-house, Bovey's barber-shop, Wallace's four and feed store, McCullough's saloon, Blakeston's and Smith's saloons, the Court House and jail, and the dwellings of George Price, Anthony Shannon, George Shaffer and M. T. McGovern. Thirty or forty other buildings are completely surrounded by water to the extent of seven or eight feet, and most of them have

The St. Paul and Duluth Railroad at Fond Du Lac is under two feet of water, and the depots and other buildings have been abandoned and are likely to be carried away at any time. The St. Paul and Duluth abandoned the line from Duluth to Northern Pacific Junction, and is running trains over the Northern Pacific Railroad by way of Superior.

Grave fears are felt as to the safety of the St. Paul

and Duluth bridge across St. Louis Day, and a large force of men is stationed there to prevent a jam from forming. The loss thus far is roughly estimated at

DEATHS CAUSED BY LIGHTNING.

Milwaukee, June 14.—The most severe and damag- the West to find how blunt this talk is. ing electric storm that has occurred in many years with the wires. A telephone cable containing about 200 wires was burned off. The pecuniary loss is not heavy. In the town of Lypdon, Sheboygan County, struck this city this morning and played general havoc a farmer, John Cooper, was instantly killed by a otherwise in the best of party standing, has a haven't got that far yet, and," he added.

and stave factory was struck by lightning and burned | saying bluntly that if the position stated above early this morning during a storm. Loss, \$12,000.

Omaha, Neb., June 14.-A heavy electric storm didacy." prevailed throughout the State yesterday. At Lindsay lightning struck James Gillespie's house. It came down the chimney and struck a bed in which Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie and two children were sleeping. A base nine months old, sleeping in the middle, was killed, and the others escaped uninjured. At New-man's Grove Charles Lee was struck by lightning and of Ohio. killel. The Union Pacific depot at Holmesville was and should be nominated on the Demostruck by lightning and burned to the ground.

Pittsburg, June 14.-A heavy wind storm passed over Tiffin, Ohio, early this morning, blowing down the walls of the Beaver Falls glass factory and gas well derricks. Thousands of dollars of damage was done to fruit and grain.

Odell, Ill., June 14.-During the afternoon performance of a circus at this place yesterday the tent was makes it possible to carry on the railroad busistruck by a severe windstorm and levelled to the Fifteen persons were injured. The most seriously hart were Arthur Deyo, whose skull was Our Legislatures do not divide on party lines, but fractured, and a daughter of Reese Hoke, whose hip

was broken.
Clarkfield, Minn., June 14.—During a storm Tues-clarkfield, Minn., June 14.—During a storm Tues-tay lightning struck tie house of Beriet Gunderson, killed two children and severely shocked the remain-

killed two children and severely shocked the remainder of the family.

Wilkesbarre, Fenn., June 14.—This afternoon William Bellas, a prominent resident of New-Columbus,
drove out with a friend, Mr. Doty, to look at some
timber land. A heavy shower came up and they took
refuge under a tree, alighting from the carriage. The
horse became frightened and Doty ran out to hold him.
When he returned he found Mr. Bellas lying dead on
the ground with his clothing burned from his body,
he having been struck by lightning. Mr. Bellas was
sixty-two years of age and the leading merchant and
lumber dealer of New-Columbus.

SECRETS OF OPIUM SMUGGLING DISCLOSED. Chicago, June 14.-A dispatch from Indianapolis says: "Charles Labelle, the opium smuggler captured here on Saturday last, has made a full confession to Collector H. Kuhn. He said that he had been employed by Ontario parties since January, to follow up and forward consignments of goods to California, and during that time he had forwarded two consignments from Fort Wayne, one from Logansport, one unusually large one from Cincinnati, one from Columbus, Ohio, and one from Lausing, Mich., and was about to forward the one from this city when he was captured by the United States officers. The gang first began shipping direct to California, but afterward through Oregon, and successively through Victoria, Winnipeg and Casario. Labelle still asserts that he was ignorant of the fact that he was forwarding smuggled goods, and says that the capture in this city was the first

AN ECHO OF THE PITTSBURG RIOT .

Pittsburg, June 14 (Special).—There was an eche in the courts to-day of the famous railroad riots of 1877. R. A. Amon, who had been prominent in labor circles, was a leader in the strike. When the strike ended Amon was one of the many indicted for interfering with the operations of the Fort Wayne road. Coun-Amon to-day asked that a noile pros be entered. He presented a statement from John H. Hampton, solicitor for the company, that the case had long been considered as disposed of. Judge Collier at once made the necessary order, thus relieving Amon of an indictment which has been hanging over him eleven years.

LAUNCHING OF ANOTHER "GROVER CLEVELAND" Belvidere, N. J., June 14.—The new steamer "Grover Cleveland," built for the route between Port Jervis and the Delaware Breakwater, was launched to-day. The new steamer, which will carry freight and passengers, will make her trial trip some day next week. AGAINST THE VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

Rochester, N. Y., June 14.-The case of Mrs. Anna to Fitter. Mr. Smith was not willing to say whether the Senator took this course in the hope of getting the whole delegation to follow him the full amount asked. This is the first of a large number of similar sults against the Vacuum Company.

ALL EYES ON NEW-YORK. THIS STATE TO DECIDE AT CHICAGO.

TO NAME THE CHOICE OF THE REPUBLI-CAN CONVENTION.

UNCERTAINTY OVER THE PREFERENCE OF TRE EMPIRE STATE DELEGATION-OPPOSITION TO DEPEW IN THE WEST-GRESHAM'S BOOM SHRINKING - POLITICIANS AND DELEGATES EAGERLY DIS-CUSSING THE CHANCES OF THE CAN-DIDATES.

IBY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Chicago, June 14.-It becomes more and more evident that the New-York delegation can exercise an all-powerful influence in the coming Convention. The remark is constantly heard among the delegates and visiting politicians, gathering very fast, on of the nomination

in the hands of the representatives of the Empire State. They speak for the great doubtful State whose vote is almost essential to success, and if they unitedly urge upon the Convention any candidate as the man who can carry New-York, without at the same time endangering the success of the party in other States, it is safe to say that his nomination will be inevitable. It is not an exaggeration to say that the coming of the New-York delegation is awaited with a feeling of great interest and something like anxiety, and any one who is thought able to throw any light on the probable course of the delegation is eagerly questioned by Republicans from other sections of the

Curiously enough, the attitude of the delegation is, for the first time, shrouded in a mist of uncertainty and doubt which seems to obscure the minds of many of the delegation from the public. While the delegation has been divided in previous conventions, this has always was weakened, perhaps, by these divisions, but the intentions of the delegation as a whole, or of the individual members.

ATTITUDE OF THE EMPIRE STATE DELEGATION. a greater influence in the delegation than he perhaps passesses, is said by persons who have talked Phelps's name would add strength to it, and with him, to be leaning toward Alger, and not as a blind, but in the serious idea that he may prove to be the best man to nominate. Senator Hiscock has not ranged himself anywhere, and it is regarded as not impossible that he may come forward as a candidate. Warner Miller has preserved an absolute silence as to his intentions.

Mr. Depew has been made a candidate by his friends, but he has already said that if he finds on | tor Sherman's by General Hastings, Attorney-Gencoming here that his nomination would endanger a single State or Congressional district, he will not lieved, will be nominated by Leonard Swett, who allow his name to be used; and it is by no means certain that any serious effort will be made to nominate him.

The position of the delegates-at-large is re flected in that of many of the district delegations. Mr. Depew is universally admired and liked by lots, but such New-Yorkers as have been heard from seem very much at sea about Mr. Depew, his candidacy seriously, because in the eyes of so many Western Republicans his nomination is an impossibility. The suggestion that the mere fact that Mr. Depew is a railroad president would defeat him as a candidate before the people of several Western and Northwestern States is not a new one, but even political observers who have grown used to it in the East are surprised on coming to

WESTERN OPPOSITION TO MR. DEPEW. The sentiment here in Illinois is perhaps sufficiently indicated by the fact that "The Interleading article this morning openly opposing Mr. | never will, I hope." Cold Water, Mich., June 14.-C. H. Johnson's tube Depew on account of his railroad connections, and

> I had a talk a day or two ago in St. Louis with J. B. McCullagh, Editor of "The Globe-Democrat," my judgment," said he, " if Mr. Depew should be If Mr. Depew was a Democrat, eratic ticket, he could not carry Missouri, which is capable of giving 80,000 Democratic majority. The Western people are insane on the milroad question. They cannot be argued nor reasoned with. Eastern people have no conception of the situation here. The only thing that ness in Missouri is the existence of the Supreme Court, which strikes down unconstitutional laws. as railroad and anti-railroad men. Much the same situation exists in all the Northwestern

> States, especially in Iowa and Minnesota." Mr. McCullagh is apt to take strong views of a subject, but his talk is a fair example of what may be heard from many Western Republicans, Frank F. Davis, the head of the Minnesota delegation, and a leading lawyer of Minneapolis, said:

All that would be necessary to defeat Depew with the Republican farmers of Minnesota would be for the Democrats to circulate a picture of a fourtrack railroad with the words under it: 'The public be d--- "

Mr. Davis was as ready as any one to admit the injustice of laying on Mr. Depew's back the burden of words that even Mr. Vanderbilt denied ever having used, but he mentioned it merely to show the spirit in which the farmers would receive the nomination of a railroad president. So many expressions have been heard from Western Republicans of the belief that, however admirable Mr. Depew's character may be, and however ample his qualifications, his railroad connections will make it impossible to elect him, that a number of Eastern men have said that they believed, on his

refuse to permit the use of his name. Next to that of New-York, the action of the great State of Pennsylvania is watched with great interest. The indications now are that Mr. Fitler, the reform Mayor of ,Philadelphia, will be honored with a large complimentary vote, and it is not improbable that he will receive the vote of the delegation.

Among the arrivals to-day were Calvin Wells, of Pittsburg, the proprietor, and Charles Emory Smith, the Editor, of "The Philadelphia Press," which first proposed the compliment to Mayor Fitler. Mr. Smith said, when asked regarding the attitude of the delegation, that it was not unlikely that it would be unanimous for Mayor Fitler at the outset. This depended principally now upon Senator Quay, who was supporting Senator Sherman. Senator Quay had sent out letters to the members of the delegation throughout the State, and had received in response to his efforts assurances of support from thirty-two delegates out of sixty. He had probably expected more. Last Tuesday when in Philadelphia he expressed a willingness to join in the complimentary vote to Fitler. Mr. Smith was not willing to say

break of feeling, as is so often predicted. He said he did not. In any event, it would not be a stampede Such an action, if taken at all, would be taken only after a full and deliberate conference on the part of the leaders.

TENACITY OF THE SENTIMENT FOR BLAINE. The announcement telegraphed from Denver that the delegations from California, Oregon and Nevada had held a meeting there to-day, on their way to Chicago, and had passed resolutions demanding Blaine and no other candidate, was heard here to-night with interest as another proof of the extraordinary tenacity of the Blaine sentiment. The workers for Sherman, who have not been numerous up to this time, were reinforced to-day by ex-Governor Foster, ex-Congressman Amos Townsend and a number of others. All were zealous and all united in the declaration that the Ohio delegation is sincerely for Sherman. They claim 300 votes for Sherman on the first ballot, and some of the more sanguine of them predict his nomination on the second ballot.

An enthusiastic meeting of Indiana friends of Judge Gresham was held to-night in the Gresham headquarters in the Grand Pacific. No member of the Indian delegation was present. General Lew Wallace, ex-Minister to Turkey, and author of "Ben Hur," has arrived to work for Harrison. It becomes steadily more apparent that the Gresham movement lacks organization and leadership. A' shrewd observer was asked to-day if he thought that there were many Blaine men in the Gresham movement outside of Illinois and Minnesota. He said he thought not. It seemed to him that the sentiment of the Blaine men generally was unfavorable to Gresham because he got so much of his support from Blaine's enemies, and for that reason he believed Gresham's nomination an impossibility. MR. PHELPS AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

In view of the uncertainty surrounding the ominateen for the head of the ticket, comparatively little attention has been paid to the Vice-Presi-New-York themselves as much as it perplexes dency. The name most frequently mentioned, however, is that of William Walter Phelps. It seems to be regarded as also settled-at least, unbeen upon strongly marked lines. Its influence | til the New-York delegation shall have been heard from-that a Western man must be chosen for at all events it was comparatively easy to say the Presidential nomination. Of course, such a where the members stood. Now, however, no one view may at any moment undergo a material seems able to speak with any certainty regarding change, but, as things seem to shape themselves now, it is probable that the Vice-Presidency will go East. Mr. Phelps, it is argued, can carry New-TTITUDE OF THE EMPIRE STATE DELEGATION. | Jersey as a certainty. He is strong in New-York Ex-Senator Platt, who is credited out here with and popular in Connecticut. Coupled with Allison, Gresham, or Harrison to head the ticket, Mr. preserve the geographical balance. Senator Hawley and General Alger are also named.

While nothing has been determined yet as to who is to nominate the different candidates, it is probable that General Harrison's name will be presented to the Convention by ex-Governor Albert G. Porter, of Indianapolis; General Alger's name by Colonel Robert T. Frazer, of Detroit; and Senaeral of Pennsylvania. Judge Gresham, it is bepresented Abraham Lincoln's name in behalf of Illinois just twenty-eight years ago.

The statement made to-day that quite a breeze had stirred the Iowa delegation over the rivalry, of J. P. Dolliver and Congressman Henderson, both of whom are represented as being anxious New-York Republicans, and there seems to be a to nominate Mr. Allison, lacks foundation. Congeneral expectation that he will receive the united gressman Henderson does not desire the honor, support of the delegation for at least several bal- and Mr. Dolliver, though an ambitious man and young in years yet, has seen enough to be aware from seem very much at sea about Mr. Depew, and out here there is little disposition to take a matter might seriously embarrass Mr. Allison's position before the Convention. Ex-Congress Hepburn is also mentioned as likely to be called upon to nominate the Iowa candidate. He enjoys the confidence of Senator Allison, and is, moreover, a member of what is generally known as the "Des Moines Regency," hence acceptable also to J. S. Clarkson, the head and front of the Republican party in the State. Senator Farwell, of Illinois, was among the arrivals this morning. Of course, he strongly favors the

candidacy of Judge Gresham. " Who is your second choice?" he was asked. "Second choice? I have none; at least we

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS. be consistently adhered to "it will end his can- PREPARING TO SET IN MOTION THE MACHINERY OF THE CONVENTION.

Chicago, June 14 (Special).-The Republican National Committee held a meeting to-day at the in which he spoke interestingly on this point. " In | Grand Pacific Hotel with a view of setting in motion the machinery of the Convention. B. F. nominated, he would not carry one State west Jones, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee, presided, and Samuel Fessenden, of Connectient, secretary of the Committee, acted in that capacity. Twenty-four States and four Territories were represented. The knotty Convention ticket problem was first considered. Chicago submitted a petition for two hundred more tickets, which would raise her allotment to nine hundred. Two days ago some members of the Committee thought, in view of a suspected attempt to pack the galleries of the hall with Chicago shouters for Gresham, that it would be well to limit Chicago's tickets to seven hundred. But to-day the Gresham boom seemed to have shrunken somewhat and the Committee relented and gave Chicago 160 addi-

tional tickets. Mr. Clarkson, of Iowa, suggested that it might be well to select a chaplain. Several members of the Committee said that in their opinion a different chaplain should be selected for each morning the Convention was in session. One member said, with a smile, that he hoped no chaplain of the name of Burchard would be selected. One member moved that the chaplain's prayer be submitted every morning in manuscript before de-

livery to the chairman of the Convention. Chairman Jones said he thought the officers of the Convention would have enough to do to attend to their own prayers, and upon his motion the subject was referred to a sub-committee upon ar-

rangements. The Committee then thought it would prepar a roll of the delegates, but it appearing that the contests in Virginia and in the District of Columbia would require careful consideration, upon motion of Mr. Conger, a sub-committee of five was appointed to write out a roll. The subcommittee appointed has for its members Messrs. coming here and learning the situation, he would Conger, Fessenden, Leland, Hobart and Brownlow. KEEN INTEREST IN PENNSYLVANIA'S ACTION. The sub-committee was directed to make its report to the whole committee to-morrow evening.

The sub-committee at once set to work on the roll and found no difficulty in completing it with the exception of the cases of the Mahone and Riddieberger delegations contesting the representation of Virginia, and of the contesting delegations from the District of Columbia. The contests in Virginia were of course the most troublesome, and it looks as if the sub-committee would not reach its decision upon these cases until to-morrow night. The sub-committee did not permit any one to come before them and make arguments, but examined patiently briefs and papers setting forth the claims of the contesting delegations. The papers in the Virginia cases are of course voluminous. Still the members of the sub-committee are confident that they will be ready to make a report to-morrow evening.

The choice of temporary chairman of the convention was informally discussed by the National Committee, and the names of several gentlemea were introduced. The more prominent were those of ex-Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, and ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New-York. It was